SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

HOW A GREAT RAILROAD WHEN PRO-PERLY MANAGED SUCCEEDS. From the Harrisburg State Journal.

We need not tell the reader whe is ac-

quainted with the railroad developments of

the country, that New York railroad interests

for years controlled the passenger and trans-

portation business of the country. The centre of commercial wealth, the port of entry for foreign importation, and the financial headquarters of the continent, New York railroad men simply treated with contempt all efforts of other men who presumed to compete with them in this business. They ruled railroad stocks just about as corruptly and as arrogantly as Napoleon ruled France, and just as that bloated imperial adventurer fell in disgrace and impotence, when he came in direct contact with a rival whom he treated with contempt, so are railroad men fading away or being overleaped in a contest with the superior skill and honest and energetic management of the Pennsylva-nia Railroad. This contest has been sharp, quick, and decisive. For years, the boast was on the side of New York-the journalists of that city regaling themselves with "brag" of what they could and would do in this particular, but when the final contest came, it resulted in fixing the Pennsylvania Railroad as the controller of that interest on the American continent. This is now unquestionably the situation of railroad affairs in this country. Pennsylvania is not only the Keystone of the Federal arch, but she is the key which unlocks the natural resources of the continent, affording means of travel and carriage for freight between all our great markets. From the Atlantic coast to the shores of the lakes; thence to the Gulf, and in a wide reach over the prairies to the Pacific Grean, this mighty enterprise now holds supreme control of our internal commerce, and before long will exercise a potent influence on the trade of the world. There is something sublime in the contemplation of such a fact, for the reason that it proves what can be accomplished by fair enterprise and correct dealing. In restoring the trade and prosperity of the South, there is no doubt this road is now accomplishing as much if not more than is done by acts of Congress and Ku-klux legislation, for the reason that, however just and essential a law may be, in cases like this, it irritates and antagonizes, while a great enterprise which invites to rivalries, which stimulates industry in communities, is always sure to mark its progress by prosperity. It is a singular fact, too, that the Pennsylvania Railroad, more than any other, was directly identified with our military operations to crush rebellion, Mr. Lincoln frequently expressing his reliance on this corporation as an efficient auxiliary in the work of defense and attack. By it Union armies, almost en masse, were hurled with the speed of lightning to annihilate Rebel hosts, and by it now, the regions once devastated by war are reinvigorated with markets to which they never before had access. The same influence and results apply and will affect the great West in all direc-tions. The products of the prairies will ere long be carried to the markets of the world, with only one transhipment and by the same bill of lading. By the connections of this extending and consolidating line, goods can be earried from our Eastern seaboard to any part of the country where a railroad extends, in the same car in which they were first loaded. Its links extended to every commercial mart. It holds in one mighty chain the rice, cotton, and tobacco fields of the South, the inexhaustible grain growing region of the West, the iron. coal, and oil of the North and the Middle States, and the manufacturing localities of the East. It is the veritable golden circle set in iron bands-a medium of communication so tremendous in its power and irresistible in its influence, as to make self-government and the prosperity of a free people no longer a mockery and a subject of ridicule among the aristocracies of the old world. And as long as such enterprises can be kept within the channel of their legitimate usefulness,

perity as a people and greatness as a nation. THE CHICAGO ASSEMBLY.

whereby this road secured its power for suc-

cess, they will add annually to our pros-

From the N. Y. Tribune. Country ministers will be apt just now to regard with especial interest the recent proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened at Chicago. Among other efforts to promote the spiritual health of the now reunited Church, the Assembly is endeavoring to solve the knotty problem which has so long vexed the souls of the elders, yclept "ministerial relief," to hit upon the nice rate of salary which will satisfy both congregation and clergymanthe juste milieu between a rank excess of filthy lucre for the priest, on the one hand. and starvation on the other. The expedient proposed is that each congregation shall pay, beside the usual salary to its minister, an annual premium for the assurance of his life; and the question is submitted whether the assurance should not take, in all cases, the form of an annuity.

Looking at the matter from a secular, ordinary business point, this arrangement appears to us an uncertain effort by the Assembly to dodge a very certain sense of wrongdoing. The salaries paid to ministers (outside of the large and wealthy towns) is, in all the religious sects, too small to enable a man to support and educate a family without constant, carking care. The average salary allowed by tais very denomination in question to its home missionaries does not reach \$300 per annua. A dollar a day is poor wages for a labosing man, whose tastes or habits call for little more than decent clothes, bed, and victuals, and education for his children sufficient to fix them to fill honthe position he himself But that a man whose very work and position demand culture and mental power, and whose employers we most rigorous in exacting constant and frish evidence that he possesses them, should be sentenced to a condition of penury in middle life and pauperism in old age, simply because he has osen to devote these his best gifts to his

Master's service, is an injustice which ho secular code of work and wages would dare to advocate. In almost all churches there is a lurking sense of shame and delinquency in this matter, and in consequence an effort to atone by gifts, "bees," or donation parties, until finally, the old clergyman, no longer able to work, is put upon a superannuated list, and is looked upon as a burden and pensioner ever after.

Now, there is but one way of placing this

subject in a common-sense light. Either the service a clergyman renders his hearers in the cause of religion ought to be paid for in money, or it ought not. If not, then all sects should adopt boldly the platform of the Friends and one branch of the Baptists, who hold that every man should have a trade or profession, and preach and pray as the spirit gives him utterance, without wages. But the objection urged to this system of nonpayment is that a man cannot practice surgery or shoemaking through the week, and keep his mind clear for the elimination and forcible urging of higher truth in Sunday's sermons. Why then, if the money paid is intended to relieve the preacher's mind from worldly cares, is it, as a rule, so miserable a pittance that he is more tormented than any other man with anxiety from the beginning of his life's work to the end, and would be glad if the chance were allowed to dose patients or cobble shoes, in order to help keep his mind at peace and body and soul together? Congregations are apt to argue that a man of God should set his affections on things above, not of this earth, and that he should not lay up for himself treasures which moth and rust can corrupt. But the injunction is given to the man of God, as it appears to us; his parishioners are nowhere ordered to deny him the chance to use his money well or ill; to treat him as a person in a state of nonage or idiocy, of whom they are guardians. The teacher of God's word ought to be His faithfullest steward in doing good with money; at any rate, it is hardly Christian justice to restrict him of his just dues, under the presumption that he is the one man who will not apply them to the highest aims.

The matter will never be set right until each denomination prescribes at least living salaries for its ministers, and in the case of poor churches helps to pay them. The taxation levied by the pauperizing system of "superannuated lists," "help for aged and infirm pastors," etc., would more than suffice to accomplish this. The present movement will no doubt be bailed as true Christian benevolence; yet what man would insult his physician or lawyer by refusing to pay his fees and offering him instead, with or against his better judgment, a life assurance policy When clergymen who do honest and good work are honestly paid for it, as mechanics or any other professional men are for theirs, they will give better service, and be much less apt, we suspect, to "set their affections on things below." It is when there is too little earthly treasure in the chest that we are likely to think most of the moth and rust that can corrupt it. When we are sure of tomerrow's food for wife and children, our thoughts are freer to rise to something higher.

A PENNYWORTH OF ENGLISH RE-PUBLICANISM.

From the London Saturday Review.

The English Republicans differ from their French fellows, or, as they prefer to call them, "brethren," in having no traditions. The Trade-Unionists and tap-room orators of the manufacturing boroughs can scarcely recognize Cromwell as a practical interpreter of their theory of the republic, nor can they expect the mass of Englishmen to accept Citizen Tom Paine or Citizen Hunt as the glorious ideals of the English politician of future. Neither that English republic which actually did exist in the seventeenth century, nor that English republic which a frantic minority wished to bring into existence a generation ago, can ever inflame any great proportion of the English people with the fire and passion which the recollections of '89 and '92 can always awaken in the mass of workmen in French cities. The founders of our Republican clubs have neither political nor literary English names to conjure with. A slight perusal of the English Republican organs by any person who has the least acquaintance with French Republican journalism will bring into cruel prominence the deplorable poverty of our noisy little English political sect in journalism. One chief business of every Republican meeting appears to be abuse of the London newspaper press. All the daily journals, we are told, are in the hands of the middle classes, and the consciences of their editors and contributors are regulated by the kings of the money market. A Republican club, or a branch of the Land and Labor League, almost invariably meets in a public-house; so we judge from all the reports of their meetings in Reynolds' Newspaper. But whether the landlords grant the regenerators of society a talking-room, beer, and tobacco, for love of the coming Republic, or whether the regenerators of society spend something out of their wages for "the good of the house," the reports do not say. A Tobacco Parliament, as Mr. Carlyle would tell them, is at once so monarchical and so Prussian an institution that we can scarcely believe that any true Republicans and lovers of the sacred nation of France their business amidst the fume of pipes. As the Queen is the subject of the first toast at the ordinary convivial meetings in such places, the Republicans, possibly unable to liberate themselves completely from the genius loci, are generally inspired to make the Queen the subject of their first resolution. She is the great robber of "the people. Every Republican conceives that he is drink ing half a pint less beer, or smoking a screw less of tobacco, in consequence of her last robbery of the working-classes by the dowry of the Princess. Their next resolution runs parallel with the next toast of the less august societies who use the same room, and embraces all the royal family. The Prince of Wales, thanks to the great crime of his sister's dowry, has been let alone for the last few weeks; but the like indulgence could not be expected for his child. The English R epublicans appear to be indignant alike at his birth, at his title of "infant prince," and his funeral, which the penny-aliner of their organ chronicles, under the heading "Mummery at Sandringham," in language so revoltingly vile and brutal that quotation is impossible. They discern, however, a bright side in the same event; for, in another part of the newspaper, under the heading "A Happy Rethe child's death is thus recorded: -"We have much satisfaction in announcing that the newly-born child of, the Prince and Princess of Wales died shortly after its birth, thus relieving the working-classes of England from having to support hereafter another addition to the long roll of State beggars they

A set of persons who call themselves the "Universal Republicans" are, it seems, cus-omers of the Lord Clyde Tavern, Vauxhall Gardens—they might surely find some less aristocratic sign somewhere in the borough of Lambeth—and address each other at their meetings as "citizen." Their ambition to receive some sort of title is evidently as great as their engerness to take the titles of other

at present maintain." Our only apology for

polluting our columns with this piece of

ruffianism is that it is well the public should

know what this "Republicanism" actually is,

as represented by its accredited and favourite

Englishmen away. The reporter, it appears, knows how to honor them: - "The Chairman, Citizen Patrick Hynes, opened the meeting with an address on the principles of Repub licanism, and their recent development in Great Britain. He was followed by Citizens Tainish, Wood, Southam, Kinnaird, and others. Citizen Southam, Secretary of the Republican League, stated, etc. etc. Whether it be a grand aggregate meeting of "the people of London" in Hyde Park, or the thin symposium in a beer-house parlor of a branch of the Land and Labor League, of the "Universal Republican," or of a local Republican club, the editors of the liberal newspapers are freely blackened with the same filthy brush which is applied to the Queen, the royal family, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons-of course with the exception of Mr. Peter Taylor, Mr. Fawcett, and Sir C. Dilke, who has just received a special vote of thanks from Trafalgar Square, All past flattery of the mob by Parliament-men or press-men is to count for nothing. The press, however, like the Parliament, has its Abdiels. In each case the faithful are numbered by three. The Land and Labor League, which sent its vote of thanks to the three good men in the House of Commons, has also sent from the Cock and Castle, Elizabeth street, Hackney road, a vote of thanks to the three good newspapers, "Reynolds' Newspaper, National Reformer, and Eastern Post, for the publicity given to the Democratic move-ment." The Cock and Castle is so little known to fame that a meeting held there must needs have publicity "given" to it, for it can have none by any other means. Clerkenwell Green, which shares with Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square the honor of being one of the three central meeting-places of "the people," has not been behind the rest in putting its imprimatur upon the penny Republican organ. It passed this resolution:— "This meeting, composed of bona fide workingmen of London, hereby expresses its abhorrence at the abominable misrepresentation of the great Republican events in Paris during the past few days by the London press, with a few honorable exceptions, Rey-nolds' Newspaper being one." We have looked through Reynolds' Newspaper for foar weeks, and do not find that it keeps a special correspondent at Paris to give the true representation of events; it merely reprints

extracts from the "misrepresentations" of the daily "caitiffs of the press." We should like to get from Citizen Murray, the author of this resolution, the Republican meaning of the word "caitiff," and to learn whether he adopted it from the hero of a tragedy at a cheap theatre, or from one of those penny-number romances of which Mr. Reynolds has been so profuse an author and publisher. It is evident from the resolutions of the Republican clubs that Reynolds' Newspaper holds the highest place amongst the pure Republican journals. The ninth number of "the Republican, conducted by men of the canaille class," is advertised; but its conductors think that it requires the following testimonial:-"A cheap and clever journal."—Reynolds' Newspaper. Mr. Ed-ward Rymer writes from Knarsbro' Dyke, Barnsley, to the editor: - "We are about to form a Republican club here in Wombwell, about four miles from Barnsley, where we meet every week to read Reynolds, and discuss the politics of the world." Citizen Rymer seems to imagine that the mere reading of Reynolds' is as heroic and dangerous an act in this age in Yorkshire, as the reading of the Bible has been in certain times and places and the reading of the Book of Common Prayer in certain others. The great inquisitor Gladstone is supposed by the citizen to have his eye fixed upon this sacred germ of the Commune of Barnsley: for after a talk about the priestly tyrants who fatten upon his industry—by which he may mean the pence he paid at the National School for learning to read -he goes on to declare, with the spirit of a martyr, "We are determined to form our club, whether Gladstone will or not. ' Many people would be glad to believe that there was some foundation for

Prime Minister. It is certain that this distinguished organ of the people is unknown except by name to the mass of Englishmen. It did indeed gain a transient flash of notoriety a short time ago by the prurient exactness with which it recorded the unclean details of a certain law case. We should like to knew if the handful of regenerators of the social system who read it together at Wombwell demand. as "the people," to have this sort of thing provided for them. If they do, it is certain that Republican purism in politics does not in the least involve a corresponding purism in private tastes and in social life. Indeed, if we may judge by the number of suspiciously suggestive advertisements which the organ of English Republicanism contains, is involves the very reverse. There are advertisements in Reynolds' Newspaper too filthy to be reprinted in any decent journal. Advertisers are presumed to be wary and knowing men, and a practised advertiser will not pay for the insertion of notices of his wares in any journal unless he thinks it will come under the eyes of persons who are likely to

Citizen Rymer's very gratuitous assumption

that he and his like have an enemy in the

become purchasers. Republicans who are always looking for the year One are naturally credulous and gullible persons; hence we are not surprised to find a great many quack advertisements in their organ, or to see that the statesmen of the future are entreated to invest eighteen stamps in "The Magic Mirror," the marvel of the age. As the English Republican undertakes to cure every disease of the State, he may possess some secret sympathy with those quacks who have a specific for every disease of the body. In the "Notices to Correspondents" we find the following:—"A Republican.—Not being a qualified practitioner, you cannot charge." Possibly the mere fact of being a Republican fits a man for any post; if he can rule the State, if he can command the army, he can heal diseases. It seems, too, that not only royal, aristocratic, and sacerdotal tyrants, but medical tyrants also, have to be brought down to their proper level. Hence it is, we presume, that the Re-publican organ chronicles the triumphal progress from Derby gaol of a martyr of the Anti-Vaccination League. The League led him through the town at the tail of a band of music, in reward for his noble preference of fourteen days' imprisonment to submission to the cruel laws of a medical

oligarchy. As "several thousands of pounds,

all of which will come out of the people's

pockets," are to be spent in fitting out a yacht for the Princess Louise and the Mar-

quis of Lorne, so the people's own doctors

are robbed by the unjust privileges granted

by a class Government to medical practi-

tioners. There was an advertiser in West-

minster some time since (and he may be

there still) who combined in his own person

free-trade in doctoring and English Repub-

licanism. His premises were placarded with recommendations of his medicines and at-

tacks upon the Constitution of the State.

Persons who went to buy physic for their bodily corruptions were enlightened about

the corruption of the body politic, and the kind of physic it needed.

Although we do not wonder that advertisers should take for granted that people who buy Reynolds' Newspaper have a good deal of credulity, we are a little surprised by the evident belief of other advertisers that English Republicans are full of personal vanity. "Captain Stafford (U. S.)" heads this advertisement, "To Short Persons." He possesses "a remarkable physiological discovery" by means of which he can give to the little pa-triot that "increase in height and symmetry of figure" which a Republican ought to have if he ought to have no superiors. Any Republican who intends to submit to the old system of marriage to one wife can have an exact portrait of that wife, and the date at which he will marry her, if he will send thirteen stamps to a certain citizen. More than one advertiser offers to provide English Republicans with "luxuriant whiskers and moustaches," or "moustachios" as one firm persists in calling them. A certain citizen has "a formula which guarantees whiskers, etc., to grow heavily in six weeks to the smeothest face without injuring the skin.' As so large a proportion of the English republicans are mere boys, there must probably be some demand for this formula.

The specialty of these Republicans, however, in the evident estimation of a still greater number of advertisers, is neither credulity nor vanity. There is a certain disreputable class of merchants who have for sale the most beastly and disgusting wares which are ever offered for money. It is perhaps only through the long prevalence of an anti-Republican morality that they are reckoned disreputable. Whatever the English Republicans may really think of them, the owners of filthy books and filthy pictures have evidently great faith in the English Republicans; for they go on advertising in the organ of English Republicanism week after week. The nation which is the source of all political purity appears to be the source also of all the impure books and plates offered to English Republicans. Cartes de visite at 30s. per dozen are recommended as "French;" the beautiful set of richly-colored prints are "French." Every week the English Republicans are invited to buy "Paris by Night." This guide to the Holy City of the new moral or immoral world "contains a description of all the casinos, cafes chantants, and demi-monde; a complete epitome of everything connected with gay life in Paris." The advertisers also presume that there is a great demand amongst English Republicans for some insight into the life of convents. No less than three books on the Mysteries of Convents are advertised in the last number, one of them bearing a suggestive title which we forbear from transcribing. Some of these merchants appear to have in the background a library of beastliness for English Republicans to draw upon, as they offer to forward catalogues of books and prints for a few stamps. The most surprising thing, considering the expensiveness of some of these wares, is where the Republicans can find the money to buy them. The Queen, the aristocracy, and the priesthood are every moment robbing them of the very necessaries of life-there is scarcely a page of their organ ever printed on which this statement does not occur-and yet "the people" are invited to give half a crown for one filthy picture. We presume that the advertisers place their hopes in the future, and "the people" receive their own hard-sarned property, now held back from them by the sands to the dingy enops where piles of nasty photographs, pictures, and books are being stored up for them. On the whole, we can only come to the conclusion that the foulest vices which democratic envy ever imputed to "corrupt and effete oligarchies" have nowhere better patrons than in the new political sect of English "working-class Republicans."

WHISKY, WINE, ETG.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND

SCOTCH ALES, ETC. The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among

which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.

100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest 100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest

25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium 25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality. 50 casks Catawba Wine

10 barrels "medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandles, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms. P. J. JORDAN.

5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Wainut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

FURNITURE

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), LLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION,

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND IN-TERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS, No. 249 SOUTH THIRD SIN Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street

SAXON CREEN

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory JOHN T. BAILEY, N. B. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bon-Large and small GUNNY BAGS cons hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

413m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

THEST. CLOUD. This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH, Now open.

Terms, \$3 per day.

41 sm G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, 88.—
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:
We command you, as before we did, that you summon HENRY E. DOWNING, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Hannah Mary Alder, assignee of Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed made between Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, and Henry E. Downing, dated the 6th day of March, A. D. 1861, and recorded 14th day of March, A. D. 1861, in deed book A. C. H., No. 6, page 366, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventyone.

B. E. FLETCHER, Prothonotary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, 88.-

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CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, 88.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS McGAREY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Coart of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Abraham M. Langfeld, Aaron Lichten, and Charles Langfeldt, assignees of William Lichten, and Charles Langfeldt, assignees of William Howell and Renecca T., his wife, who were assignees of Samuel Vaughn, Trustee, who was assignee of George N. Townsend, Trustee, who was assignee of Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed from samuel Townsend and Ann his wife, Recorded in

Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife. Recorded in D. B. A. D. B., No. 3, page 266, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN.

TITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:

We command you, as before we ald, that you summon WILLIAM FRANKLIN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Phila-delphia, in and for said city and county of Philadeldelphia, in and for said alty and county of Philadel-phia, the first Monday of June next, there to au-swer John J. Ridgeway, assignee of Lodewyk Sharp, who was assignee of Elias Boudinot, who was as-signee as to one motety of Thomas Bradford, heir-at-law of William Bradford deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-tent deed, Elias Boudinot and William Bradford and wives to Wil-Ham Franklin, dated 24th November, 1794, recorded 6th March, 1797, in D. B. N. J., No. 64, p. 17, etc.

And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK

L.S. HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-B. E. FLETCHER, one. 5 25 law2w

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILAUELPHIA, SS.-CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
C The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, That you summon JOHN E. MOORE and JOSEPH P. ANDREWS, late of your caunty, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia to be helden at Philadelphia, in and

Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the firs Monday of June next, there to answer J. Pringle Jones of a plea of breach of covenant for ground-rent deed reserved by deed Henry Seyber to John E. Moore and Joseph P. Andrews, dated November 2, 1849, recorded in deed book G. W. C., No. 22, page 419, etc. And have you then and there

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK Witness the Honorable 3. 1. Characteristics of Market Harris Harr 5 25 1aw 2w Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, *S.—

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We commond you, as before we did, that you summon BARNEY BYRNE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer James M. Eagleton, executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Samuel Potts.

to answer James M. Eagleton, executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Samuel Potts, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Henorable JOSEPH ALLI- Son, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and seventy-one. Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We cemmand you, as before we did, that you summon WALTER GNOLA, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Joseph Harrison, Jr., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, made between said parties, dated August 8, 1867, recorded in deed book J. T. O., No. 80, page 303, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

[I.S.] SON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. CITY AND COUNTY OF PHICADELPHIA, SS.-

R. DONAGAN, 5 22 2w

hundred and seventy-one. CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting;—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon ALEXANDER P. BUIST, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadel phila, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and phila, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Barnabus Hamnett, Assignee of George K. Zeigler and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book I. T. O., No. 223, page 84, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

With Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS. CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.

—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:

— We command you, as before we did, that you summonWILLIAM DORANS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer sarah Harper, who was vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, and devisee of Mary Harper, deceased, who Sarah Harper, who was vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, and devisee of Mary Harper, deceased, who was also vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, of ground rents belonging to the estate of Benjamin Say, deceased, of a piea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book L.C., No. 15, pages 809, 810, 811, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLI-C. SON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
5222w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, 88.—
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, 88.—
The Commonwealth of Penasylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN ACHESON, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Lydia Longstreth, William W. Longstreth, and John Cooke Longstreth, executors and trustees under the will of Thomas B. Long-

W. Longstreth, and John Cooke Longstreth, executors and frustees under the will of Thomas B. Longstreth, deceased, who was assignee of Charles Noble and wife, of a pica of breach of covenant, surground rent deed to Charles Noble and wife to John Acueson, dated November 15, 1866, recorded November 21, 1866, in deed book L. R. B., No 226, page 272, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLI-L. S. SON, Dector of Laws, President of our said the court at Philadelphia, the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS,
—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the
Sheriff of Philadelphia county! greeting:
—
We command you, as before we did, that you
summon ABRAHAM W. JUVENAL, late of your
county, so that he be and appear before our Judges
at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City
and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer
Amos Ellis sur ground rent deed, Amos Ellis and
wife to Abraham W. Juvenal, dated 15th September,
1854, and recorded 26th June, 1854, in D. B. T. H.
No. 176, page 381, etc., of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE,

L. S. President of our said Court, at Philadelphia,
the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,
Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL

Notice is hereby given to all persons in-terested that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth (5th) day of June, A. D. 1871, at 19 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the fol-lowing CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:-

1. The Fairmount Microscopical Society.
2. Penn Treaty Building and Loan Association. Amendments, 3. Nineteenth Ward Building Association. 4. Oakdale Building and Loan Association. 5. The Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia.

8. Our Building Association.
9. The Rector. Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of the city of hiladelphia. 10. The American Artisans' Museum College, of

Paragon Building and Loan Association. The Southwark Building Association No. 2.

the city of Philadelphia.
11. Chelten Hills Mutual Improvement Associa-Amendments. 12. The Union Benevolent Association. Amend-13. The Sarsfield Maie Beneficial Society of Phila-

delphia.

14. The Powelton Building Association.

15 The Independent German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's.

16. The Mount Saint Vircent Mutual Beneficial Society of Germantown, Philadelphia county.

17. The South Broad Street Building and Loan

Association of Philadelphia,
1s. Purity Lodge, No. 1, Brothers and Sisters of
Honor and Friendship.
19. The Commonwealth Building and Loan Asse-

ciation of the City of Philadelphia.
20. Teutonia Building Association.
21. The Goethe Loan and Building Association.
22. Oiney Building and Loan Association.
23. The Bethany Baptist Church of Fox Chase, in he Twenty-third ward of the city of Paliadelphia.

94 The Samuel Miller Savings and Building Asso-

25. The Seamen's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.

26. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen
of the thurch of Saint Timothy.

27. The Congregation Adath Israel.
28. The German Union Building Association.
29. The Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal
Church of the City of Philadelphia.
30. Henry Grattan Beneficial Society of Philadel-

31. The Eagle Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, No. 3. 32. The Penn Sewing School of Philadelphia.

83. The Logan Square Building and Loan Associa-34. The Sepviva Building Association of Philadelphia. 35. The German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel's Church, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Anthracite Loan Company. Amendment.
27. The Old Oaks Cemetery Company of Philadel-

phia. Amendments.

38. The National Savings Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia. Amendments.

89. West Girard Avenue Methodist Episcopai

Church.
40. 'he Leverington Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment, 41. The Franklin Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
42. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen
of the Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia.

43. The Ninth Presbyterian Church in Philadel-phia, Amendment, phia. Amendment.
44. The Port Richmond Building and Loan Associstion.
45. The Board of Trustees of the St. John's Reformed Church of West Philadelphia. Amend-

46. The Journalists' Fund of Philadelphia.

47. The Ring Association.
48. The State Building Association.
49. The Columbia Beneficial Society of Philadel-50. The Twenty-seventh Ward Land Association.

51. Kensington Building Association No. 3. 52. The Safe and Sure Loan and Building Asso RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary. 5 19

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that "THE PARHAM SEWINGMACHINE COMPANY" have flied an application for change of name to the "KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,

RICHARD DONAGAN,

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. cation for change of name to "The Ivy Hill Cemetery Company," and that the Honorable, the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Notice is hereby given to all persons inte
[L. S.] rested that the "Union Club" have filed an application for change of name to the "City Club," and that the Honoraole the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

Prothonotary. N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of HENRY ZELLER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that CAROLINE SCHULZ, a daughter of said decedent, has filed in the said Court her petition and appraisement of the personal estate of said decedent which she elects to retain under act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June S, A. D. 1871, unless exceptions be filed thereto. exceptions be filed thereto.
FREDERICK HEYER,

No. 241 South THIRD Street, Attorney for Petitioner, 5 22 mth4t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM H. FLANAGAN.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of S. FLANAGAN and H. B. TATHAM, Assignees, etc., of the said estate, to report distribution of the balance, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, June 6, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 128 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 26 fmw 5t L. R. FLETCHER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. September Term, 1869, No. 89, In Divorce. SOPHIA BARNED, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRY N.

BARNED, by her next interpretable barned.

BARNED.

To HENRY N. BARNED, respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonit should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, the 3d day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. R. FLETCHER,

5 26 fstuth4t

Attorney for libeliant.

E STATE OF FRANCIS SMITH, DECEASED.—
Letters testamentary upon the above estate
having been granted to the undersigned, all persons
indebted to the said estate are requested to make
payment, and those having claims to present them,
without delay, to HARRY PEALE, Executor,
4 24m6t* No. 226 WALNUT Street.

MACHINISTS TOOLS FOR ANY CLASS OF work, Founders, Forgors, and Boder Makers, comeining the latest improvements. GRIND-STONE boxes, Truing and Hacking Machines, will keep the stones true and sharp for quick and pleasant grinding. No dust.

GEORGE C. HOWARD, 59 mi No. 17 S. RIGHTEENTH Street.